U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

*Washington, D.C. 20535*

December 13, 2022

MR. NOAH SCHEER
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1553828-000
Subject: DAUM, GEORGE

Dear Mr. Scheer:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request. The FBI has completed its search for records subject to the FOIPA that are responsive to your request. Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Material consisting of 42 pages has been reviewed pursuant to Title 5, U.S. Code § 552/552a, and this material is being released to you in its entirety with no excisions of information.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, some of the reproduced copies are extremely difficult to read. Every effort has been made to obtain the best copies possible.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Records that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request have been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference file numbers 91-HQ-1066 and 91-HQ-822.

**FBI FOIPA Addendum**

**As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.**

**Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:**

(i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.

(ii) **Intelligence Records**. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

**Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:**

(i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.

(ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

(iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

**Part 3: General Information:**

(i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.

a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation

(ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.

(iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.

(iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (91-62) cc 91-758 DATE: 3/17/54

FROM : SA James A. Girard

SUBJECT: GEORGE DAUM was-Fug.
BR

Writer contacted EMMETT LAROCHE this date. The recent Greenwood robbery was discussed. EMMETT states it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the #2 man is GEORGE DAUM. The similarities are: Height, Weight, Age, Coloring, and nervousness. EMMETT states GEORGE always was nervous during a job. However, GEORGE was not stoop shouldered, did not limp, and, according to EMMETT would never throw his gun away. He would hang on to his gun for dear life.

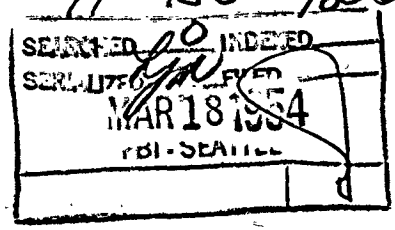
EMMETT states the only reason he can think of for the robbers coming in at 10:45 A.M. is either a coffee break at that time or the vault reopened at that time by the automatic clock. EMMETT believes it must have been an amateur job. He also points out that in every one of DAUM's bank jobs something fouhed up. EMMETT also pointed out that he and GEORGE used an Oldsmobile in the Lincoln Branch job.

For what it is worth it is also noted that the M.O. in the St. Maries job is quite similar to the Greenwood job.

91-758-182

cc 91-758

OK-but who is Daum?



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7-1320
DEB:MT

July 1, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: MATTMAR

In accordance with the information contained in the attached weekly memorandum, advising that summary memoranda concerning a number of the outstanding suspects in the instant case were being prepared, and upon receiving your approval were to be furnished to all field offices, there are attached hereto memoranda concerning the following suspects:

George Daum
Blackie Atlas
James Robert Hull

It was originally intended to also prepare memoranda concerning suspects Herbert Odekirk and Edward Martin Reisman. However, investigation has now practically eliminated both of these men as possible participants in the instant crime.

In connection with the memorandum concerning Blackie Atlas, it is believed advisable before the same is submitted to the field, to make modifications necessary when complete information is available relative to the interview had by Special Agent A. E. Parland with Lloyd Barkdoll at Alcatraz Penitentiary. However, inasmuch as it was requested that the preparation of these memoranda be expedited, the same are being furnished in the present form, alteration later to be made, incorporating the Barkdoll interview.

For your information, the name of the Tacoma detective who allegedly is working with the James Robert Hull confidence gang is Sam Blake. In the preparation of the memorandum concerning Hull, it has been deemed advisable not to mention this detective by name.

Respectfully,
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&
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E. A. Tamm.

7-1320-1867 2X

FBI - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 26 1938 A.M.

TAMM
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his associates, are located the Bureau and the Office of Origin should be immediately advised and such individuals should be vigorously investigated as suspects in the instant case and for any information which may be obtained indicating the exact identity and whereabouts of suspect George Daum.

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Mr. Plummer further stated that Hull and Robert Williams, another associate, are supposed to be drug addicts and he understood that Hull was with Fray when the latter was arrested at Portland, Oregon, on January 7, 1937, but that Hull thereafter proceeded to California.

On October 20, 1937, J. H. Zumwalt, Warrant Officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, Washington, furnished additional information concerning Bob Hull. His information came through Bobbie McKelvey, wife of Ned McKelvey, member of the Bob Hull confidence gang who turned state's evidence against the gang when he was arrested and although allegedly promised a suspended sentence or a release was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary at New Westminister, British Columbia. Mrs. McKelvey had furnished to Mr. Zumwalt a letter dated October 13, 1937, from her husband which purported to reveal that Bob Hull and his companions perpetrated the instant crime. However, the letter had been prepared in a very obscure manner. After interviewing Mrs. McKelvey on October 28, 1937, arrangements were perfected whereby McKelvey was interviewed at the Federal Penitentiary at New Westminister, British Columbia. McKelvey admitted his confidence activities and his association with Jack Fray, Bob Hull, and the other members of the confidence gang. He also mentioned the help and assistance which had been rendered to him and the other members of the gang by a detective of the Tacoma Police Department.

McKelvey stated that in 1935 after being released from the Pierce County Jail at Tacoma, Washington, he returned to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he contacted Jack Fray, Bob Hull, Robert Williams, and Don Elding, and that they later worked the confidence game at that point making a $60,000.00 "touch." McKelvey said that prior to making this "touch," Jack Fray and Bob Hull had talked with him several times about pulling a kidnaping and said that it looked like it was a better racket than the "con" game and that Jack Fray mentioned the principal kidnaping cases which had been perpetrated in the United States where large ransoms were paid. McKelvey said he did not see any of the gang thereafter, meaning Jack Fray, Bob Hull, or Don Elding, until he, McKelvey, was arrested in April, 1937, at Portland, Oregon, and returned to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was tried and convicted on the $60,000.00 confidence game. He was then sent to the Federal Penitentiary at New Westminister where Jack Fray was confined at the same time serving a sentence for the same crime.

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He advised that some time during the first part of January, approximately January 4 or 5, 1937, he, with a friend, put in a long distance call from Portland, Oregon, to the friendly detective of the Tacoma, Washington, Police Department, advising that he, McElvey, had a "sucker in tow" and was anxious to locate Jack Fray as he needed him. In this conversation he learned that Jack Fray was living in the Metropolitan Apartments in Portland, Oregon. The following day, he advised, Jack Fr y was arrested in the Metropolitan Apartments by some member of the U. S. Immigration Office at Portland.

McElvey stated that shortly after the Mattson kidnaping he was in Portland and read the papers daily and formed the opinion at that time that Jack Fray and Bob Hall, and possibly others pulled this kidnaping, as he remembered Fray and Hall were interested in a kidnaping during the latter part of 1935. Further, he knew that Fray and Hall were closely associated with the police detective at Tacoma, Washington, and had heard that they had been living in Tacoma during 1936 and were being protected from arrest at that point. He denied, however, that he had ever contacted Fray or Hall since he had last seen them at Vancouver in 1935.

McElvey also advised that after he entered the Federal Penitentiary at New Westminster, he had several occasions, usually during recreation hours and Sundays, to have a few minutes' talk with Fray, and that he and Fray had always been rather close and that Fray would confide in him many of his close secrets. During these various conversations with Fray, he alleges that Jack Fray told him in a few words of his being implicated in the Mattson kidnaping. The statement was to the effect that Jack Fray, together with Bob Hall, Robert Williams, and Slim Phiatis, whose true name is Albert Wessell, had perpetrated the instant kidnaping. McElvey said that Fray told him that he, Fray, with Bob Hall and Robert Williams had lived in Tacoma for several months during the latter part of 1936 at 2108 South 10th Street, Tacoma, and that sometime during the middle of December, 1936, Jack Fray went to Portland, Oregon, and rented an apartment in the Metropolitan Apartments, 2061 Northwest Everett Street, Apartment #410. This apartment was supposed to be used as the hideout in the Mattson kidnaping.

McElvey further stated that he was told by Jack Fray that Bob Hall entered the Mattson home and kidnaped Charles Mattson and that Robert Williams was waiting outside in a Plymouth coupe, possibly a 1934 or 1935 model and that the victim was placed in this Plymouth coupe and was driven to the cabin of the Tacoma detective which is about an hours ride

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from Tacoma, Washington. Upon arriving at this cabin, Hull and Williams were allegedly met by Wessell and Jack Fray, who were waiting there in Fray's new Chrysler Airflow sedan.

According to McKelvey, the victim was kept in this hideout for two days and nights and during this time his clothing was removed and more clothing was given to him. Either on the second or third night the victim was stated to have been placed in the Plymouth coupe driven by Bob Hull and Robert Williams and was transported to Portland, Oregon, with Jack Fray and Wessell trailing behind in Fray's Chrysler sedan. Upon arriving in Portland, Fray and Wessell allegedly went to Fray's apartment, and it was agreed that Williams and Hull were to bring the victim into the apartment house and up to Fray's apartment by the rear entrance to the building. At the time Hull started into the apartment through the basement door, he observed the landlady and janitor and in an effort to direct their attention to some other part of the building, Hull allegedly turned on the fire hydrant in an effort to distract their attention; however, the janitor did not leave and he had a few words with Hull. Possibly a minor fight ensued and at that time Hull and Williams allegedly became frightened and drove to a tourist park somewhere on 82nd Street in Portland, Oregon, where Hull and Williams rented a cabin and kept the victim overnight, leaving early the next morning, placing the victim in the Plymouth above described. In that manner they drove to Astoria, Oregon, and during this trip they were trailed by Fray and Wessell in the other car.

According to McKelvey's story, upon arriving at Astoria, Oregon, one member of the gang rented a cabin fishing boat from some unknown person for thirty days, advising this person that he had a party who desired to go fishing and that he would return the boat within thirty days. This boat was allegedly removed to some place nearby where Bob Williams and Bob Hull placed the victim in the boat and left the vicinity of Astoria, having an agreement with Fray and Wessell that they would meet the other two members of the gang at some point near Everett, Washington. Fray is stated to have driven his Chrysler, and Wessell to have driven the Plymouth coupe, belonging to Williams, to the designated point near Everett, Washington, where they met Hull and Williams with the victim, and where the victim was taken from this boat and placed in the Plymouth coupe with Hull and Williams. Fray and Wessell allegedly left in the Chrysler automobile with an agreement to meet the others in an old abandoned house located somewhere on the Skagit River flats. McKelvey further advised that he was told by Fray that shortly after leaving this point near Everett, Washington, where the boat was left, that the victim jumped out of the Plymouth coupe and injured himself seriously, and began moaning and crying. It was at this time that he was allegedly

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killed by Hull and thrown into the bushes. He was said to have been stripped of the clothing he was wearing, as this clothing was owned by Hull and Hull was afraid that there might be some marks of identification on the various items of clothing.

After killing the victim, Hull and Williams allegedly drove on to the abandoned house in the Skagit River flats, where they met Vassall and Fray and informed them of what had taken place. Fray is stated to have been angry and instructed Robert Williams to return the boat to the owner at Astoria, Oregon, and that he, Vassall and Hull were going to return to Portland. McKelvey further informed that Fray told him that upon arriving at Portland, he got into an argument with Bob Hull, in his, Fray's, apartment, over the killing of the victim, and that he and Hull had a knife fight, splashing quite a bit of blood on the floor and carpet of the apartment. At this time Hull and Williams left and Fray was arrested a day or so later, this being on January 6, 1937, according to McKelvey.

McKelvey also advised that he was told by Fray that shortly before the kidnaping occurred, Fray sent $100.00 to Vassall at Vancouver, British Columbia, instructing Vassall to buy a ticket at Vancouver to Los Angeles, California. Vassall is said to have brought this ticket, but upon arriving in Vancouver, Washington, one of the gang boarded the train and instructed him to get off at that point. This was a few days before Christmas, 1936, and on Christmas Day the gang had a big dinner at Fray's apartment, making the final plans for the kidnaping, according to the information supplied by McKelvey.

McKelvey advised that he considered Bob Hull a dangerous person, inasmuch as Hull was a heavy dope addict, using approximately six grains of morphine a day, and was also known among the gang as a "knife" man. Upon being asked as to what kind of a knife Hull usually carried, information was elicited to the effect that Hull carried a large fishing knife with one or two blades, and this knife also had a large awl which was described by McKelvey as being used by fishermen to mend nets with. This awl was the size of an average pencil and approximately three inches long, having a sharp point at one end with a small hole through the center about one inch from the end of the awl. Attention is called to the fact that this may have been the type of weapon with which the wound in victim's back was made. McKelvey denies having any information as to the exact manner in which the victim was killed by this group. He also stated that Bob Williams is also a bad dope addict and likely Hull and Williams are together, probably in Los Angeles, California, or that vicinity.

At the Metropolitan Apartment 2081 Northwest Everett Street, Portland, Oregon, Mrs. Rebecca Wolverton, Manager, advised that Jack Fray was living

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in Apartment 410 with a woman purported to be his wife during the Christmas Season of 1936. She does not recall that either he or his woman friend ever caused any disturbance or noises that she knew of, however, she recalled that at Christmastime, 1936, Frey and this woman had a party and gave a dinner, utensils and other articles being borrowed from her for that purpose. She was told that out-of-town friends were visiting them and recalled seeing possibly two or three men going into Fray's apartment, but inasmuch as she did not pay any particular attention to these persons, she would be unable to identify them and has no idea as to who they were. She also stated that she recalled sometime between December 25, 1936 and January 1, 1937, that about 11:30 P.M., to her best recollection, the janitor, George Crawford, found a man on the first floor which is considered the basement floor. This man was wandering around and at this time someone had jerked the fire hose down and turned the water on. She does not know for a fact whether this is the man who did it or not, but she presumed that it was he. She recalls that the janitor, Crawford, led this man to the front door at which place the intruder appeared to be slightly intoxicated and started putting up a resistance. Mrs. Wolverton then came out and found the men standing in the hallway by the door and saw this unknown man reach over and open the door, at which time another man came in, and these two men then got the janitor against the wall and were threatening him. She ran back and called the police. The men then left before the police came.

Upon showing photographs to Mrs. Wolverton, she indicated that while she was not positive, it was her belief that the man the janitor found in the hall was Bob Williams and that another of the men was Bob Hull.

Mrs. Wolverton further revealed that she remembered that about December 30, 1936, Jack Fray got a long distance telephone call from Tacoma, Washington, this being about 9:30 P.M. As Fray's apartment did not have a telephone the call was received in Mrs. Wolverton's apartment. She recalled that when Fray picked up the phone he seemed to be expecting a call and asked some question about what success they had had or something to that general effect. She recalled that when Fray left the apartment was very disorderly and several pieces of clothing were scattered about. However, she cannot recall any bloodstains found on the floor or on the rug.

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Ed Torrence, one of the janitors, was questioned in this same regard and he advised that while there were several shirts found in the apartment after Fray vacated it and there were bloodstains found on one of the shirts, he had seen no evidence of bloodstains on the floor or on the rug in the apartment. A careful search of the apartment by Special Agents failed to reveal any such bloodstains as had been described by McKelvey. The rug in the apartment at that time was the same rug which had been on the floor when Fray occupied the apartment. However, the floor had been sanded and waxed since that time.

George Crawford, janitor at the Metropolitan Apartment during the Christmas Season of 1936, recalls Fray and his woman friend and stated that they were gone from their apartment either two or three days between December 25, 1936 and January 1, 1937. He knows this to be a fact because at that time he had occasion to go to Apartment 410 several times and knows that they were not there for two or three days and noted that their papers had accumulated during that time. He recalled the difficulty had with persons in the basement of the apartment house as previously related and states that the information furnished by Mrs. Wolverton is substantially correct. Upon viewing the same pictures shown to Mrs. Wolverton, Crawford stated that the only picture that he could identify is that of Bob Hull and says that he is almost positive that Hull is the one that he found in the basement rather than that individual being Williams. He could identify none of the others. Crawford was likewise unable to furnish any information as to any bloodstains or any fights that occurred in Apartment 410 at the time Jack Fray lived there. He recalled the dinner party in Apartment 410 given by Fray around Christmastime, 1936, and recalls two or three men coming to the apartment at that time and says that there was one woman who came also. He says, however, that he does not believe that he would be able to identify this woman or any of the men who came to this particular party.

Investigation has revealed that at the time Jack Fray was staying at the Metropolitan Apartment house, he kept his car in the Twenty-first Street garage which is just across the street from this apartment house. The records of that garage reflect that Jack Fray under the name of Hicklyn brought his Chrysler automobile to that garage for storage first on December 14, 1936. This automobile carried 1936 California license #AQ9806. According to this record this car was stored there every day, either day or night, from December 14, 1936, until and including January 3, 1937, with the exception of one day when the car was not there, that day being on December 21, 1936.

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Investigation at Astoria, Oregon, has not as yet revealed the identity of the person allegedly renting a boat to this confidence man for use in transporting the victim from Astoria, Oregon, to a point near Everett, Washington. Information developed indicates that it would be a very dangerous endeavor to take a small boat to the mouth of the Columbia River around New Year's time, for hardly a day passes without there being a storm which would almost surely swamp a small boat unless very expertly handled. Further investigation has not revealed information as to anybody in that vicinity who would rent a boat to a person without operating it himself. At the Medical Arts garage in Tacoma, Washington, it was learned that the Airflow Chrysler automobile above described had been stored there since about the middle of January, 1937. The car was moved for a period of about three weeks and then brought back to the garage and placed in dead storage. It was learned that the car was usually used by Verna Dobson and Adeline Hicklyn who have previously been indicated as friends of this confidence ring.

Verna Dobson upon being interviewed indicated that the automobile belonged to Adeline Hicklyn and denied acquaintance with any of the members of the confidence ring.

Adeline Hicklyn admitted that she had known Jack Fray as Jack Sands since July, 1936. She admitted that about the first of October, 1936, she left with Sands in his Buick sedan driving to California where they lived in Los Angeles on Eighth and Serano Streets in an apartment house for about two months. She stated that Sands traded this Buick on the 1937 Airflow Chrysler sedan, above referred to, about December 2, 1936, and that this Chrysler is presently registered in her name. She produced the registration showing the car registered to her under the name of Mrs. H. Hicklyn. She said that Sands gave her this car when he was arrested and told her to keep it as it was paid for. She was showed a number of pictures of confidence men, including Bob Bull, but denied knowing any of them. She stated that she and Sands left Los Angeles about December 5, 1936, and drove to Portland where they lived in the Metropolitan Apartment up until Sands was arrested early in January, 1937. She stated that she did not know Sands' other name until the officers walked into the apartment and said, "Come on, Jack Fray, we want you." She further stated that she and Sands drove from Portland to Tacoma a few days before Christmas, 1936, to visit but only stayed one day and drove back the same night.

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Investigation at Los Angeles, California, in connection with the purchase of the Airflow Chrysler sedan above described indicates that the same was purchased on December 2, 1936, by John B. Sands who at that time gave as his address 1203 Marguerita Street, Alhambra, California, Apartment #1, telephone - Alhambra 8622-R. It is noted that this is the same address furnished by Chief Cole at the time he furnished facts concerning Bob Hull. Records further indicated through correspondence dated November 8, 1937, that the instant Chrysler sedan registered to Mrs. H. Hicklyn was then in the hands of one Miss Jacobsen, information being to the effect that Mrs. Hicklyn had sold this car and was financing the sale through the Hirsch Bond Company, 4754 Tenth Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Washington.

Investigation at 1203 Marguerita Street, Alhambra, California, failed to result in the identification by the Manager of that bungalow court of any members of the confidence ring, although photographs of various members thereof were shown to these people.

In purchasing the instant Chrysler automobile Sands gave as a reference Roscoe Pete who has been identified as a Cafe owner at 1230 East Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California. Roscoe Pete advised that he became acquainted with Sands during 1936 when the latter came into his Cafe in company with a man named Bob, last name unknown, and a man with a Van Dyke beard. Roscoe Pete was able to identify the friend of Sands' as being identical with Bob Williams, but was unable to identify photographs of any other members of the confidence ring. He reported that about March, 1937, Sands and his companion indicated that they were returning to the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, and that he has not heard of them since.

Tending to negative, however, the report that Hull and his friend are presently in Los Angeles and vicinity is the information that confidence activities in Los Angeles are under the control of one Freddie Williams, and because Hull is known to be "hot," it is stated that there is very little likelihood that he would be permitted to operate in Los Angeles by Williams. Confidential information is also indicated that while Hull is a narcotic addict, Los Angeles is presently one of the most difficult cities in the United States in which to obtain narcotics. In that connection it was revealed that Kansas City and New York City were the best spots for obtaining narcotics. The files of the San Diego, California, Police Department, concerning Bob Hull were examined in connection with his arrest at that point on March 3, 1932, at which time he was sentenced to serve six months in the County Jail. While there is little information contained in this file, there is a notation to the

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effect that Hull was then a member of the Jew Rice Mob of bunko men and had been arrested in company with James H. Henry, and Fred Thomas, both of whom apparently, like Hull, came from Vancouver, British Columbia, or that vicinity.

Under date of November 4, 1937, the following information was received by letter from Mr. W. Meighen, Warden, New West Minister Penitentiary, British Columbia:

> "For your information, convict Wm. McKelvie, in private interview today, requested me to advise you that Bobby Hull's correct name is Robert Hull and that he lived for sometime in Vancouver with a woman called Bessie, supposedly the wife of convict George Cuthbert, #4738. This woman is now confined at the Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby. He stated that Hull had a cottage on the main walk at Long Beach, California, that he had a shipment of one ounce of morphine sent to him by mail while there from New York. He also says that Hull was the man who negotiated the note."

The records of the Oakalla Prison Farm near Vancouver, British Columbia, reflect that Bessie Cuthbert was received on August 27, 1937, to serve six months for possession of morphine. Upon interview she stated that she first met Robert Hull in 1923, and that she had not seen him for the past three or four years. Later, however, she admitted that she was with him in Los Angeles, California, during Christmas, 1936, and New Year's, 1937, and that during the summer of 1937, she left him to return to Vancouver, British Columbia. She would not furnish information as to where they had resided in Los Angeles, however, indicating at first that they had stayed in the best hotels, later stating that they had lived in an apartment house, the name of which was not furnished. She furnished indication when asked as to the present whereabouts of Hull, that he might be in Cuba or in Mexico. When next interviewed she stated that Bob Hull could have had nothing to do with the instant kidnaping and refused to furnish any information which would tend to locate him. She advised that she considered herself his common law wife and would furnish no information which might lead to his arrest.

Check of her correspondence has been made without developing any information of value to the instant case. Officer Plummer of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department, advised that in view of this information to the effect that Hull might possibly be located in Cuba, a number of the circulars announcing that he was wanted in connection with confidence activities has been dispatched to that point.

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Information has been obtained that Jack Fray has been corresponding, while incarcerated, with Adeline Jacobsen, 622 South Anderson Street, Tacoma, Washington, and that letters sent by him to that address have been re-addressed to 3577 West 31st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia. It has been learned that this latter address is registered for H. V. Lawden, a barber in the Rogue Building in Vancouver. In this connection it is to be noted that 622 South Anderson Street is the address previously used by Adeline Micklyn, the girl friend of Fray and person to whom his 1937 Airflow Chrysler automobile was registered. In the same connection it is to be noted that investigation initiated through a letter dated November 8, 1937, addressed to Paul Gray, Inc., Los Angeles, California, requesting advice as to the balance due on the instant Chrysler sedan registered to Mrs. Micklyn, that the car then stood in the hands of Miss Jacobsen, in all probability identical with Adeline Jacobsen to whom Jack Fray has been writing. Information was obtained at that time that Mrs. Micklyn had sold the instant car. Accordingly, it appears that Adeline Micklyn and Adeline Jacobson, are one and the same individual.

Jack Fray, FBI#151142, was interviewed while being held by the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department. He claimed that he arrived in Portland, Oregon, alone, shortly before Christmas, 1936, and was at the hotel where he was arrested, each night until he was arrested on January 4, 1937. He denied that anyone was with him at that time and claimed that he did not know anyone named Hull or Williams. He refused to furnish any additional information whatever. Information contained in the Identification Division of the FBI indicates that Fray was, in fact, arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Portland, Oregon, on January 4, 1937 and was thereafter deported to Canada on March 23, 1937, to the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department.

It was learned through Officer Archie Plummer of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department, on November 29, 1937, that the wife of Robert Williams, namely, Marie Williams, was living under the name of Miss Doreen Ewing at apartment #26, 1048 Robson Street in Vancouver. He related that he had heard that Mrs. Williams had attempted to, or perhaps did, send a telegram to her husband to advise him that their young son had been sick. He stated that he had checked in Vancouver in an effort to trace this telegram and that if he receives information of value at any time concerning Williams' location he will furnish same to the Seattle Office. It was Officer Plummer's feeling that Williams might possibly be with Bob Hull at the present time and that if he could determine where Williams was this might help in locating Hull.

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At the British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster, British Columbia, Donald Kilding, an inmate and former associate of Robert Hall, and other confidence men, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. It had previously been learned that on January 19, 1937, Kilding was arrested at Vancouver on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. On February 2, 1937, he was sentenced to serve two years in the New Westminster Penitentiary. Kilding is reported to have been of assistance to the Police Department in furnishing information which helped convict Fray and Kuzma at their trials in connection with their part in fraudulently obtaining approximately $60,000.00 from a man at Bernie, British Columbia, through a race-track scheme which occurred about three years before. Kilding said that he last saw Jack Fray in Los Angeles, California, about August, 1936, at which time Bob Williams was with him. He stated that he had broken away from them before that time so he didn't even stop to speak to them. He said that he also saw Robert Hall about May, 1936, in Los Angeles but did not talk to him either. He indicated that he had no idea as to where Hall might be at the present time but indicated that Hall had talked as though he had been around Salt Lake City, Utah, a great deal and indicated he had a wife at that point; however, he did not know the wife's name or how she could be located. He stated that as he recalled, Bob Williams was supposed to have some relative, possibly a parent, living around Bismarck, North Dakota. He talked as though he would like to see Hall apprehended by the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department and convicted, indicating that Hall was the one who was responsible for his, Kilding's, conviction. He also advised that he had not talked to Fray, even since Fray's incarceration, and that he had no intention of associating with him further.

Concerning Hall, Donald Kilding furnished information that Hall was the type of person who did not care to go about town and that if he was able to secure dope he was contented to stay in his room or apartment continually. He stated that he did not believe that Hall had any part in the instant kidnaping, pointing out that Hall obtained $23,000.00 out of the $60,000.00 swindle that he, Fray, and Hall made at Bernie, British Columbia, and that Hall had over $20,000.00 of this money within a year from the time of the Mattoon kidnaping. It was his opinion that Hall should still have had some of this money at the time of the instant kidnaping and for that reason Hall should not have been interested in taking part in that particular crime. Kilding stated that several of Hall's associates and confidence men had attempted to borrow money from Hall and that in his opinion Hall got tired of loaning money to them so broke away from the confidence racket and went to California. He further indicated that Hall had no use for Fray or Williams and that he believed Hall was living an isolated life somewhere around Los Angeles or San Diego at the present time and that neither of these men are with him. He made known that in the summer of 1936, Fray and Hall were together in Los Angeles, California, when Fray pulled a knife on Hall. Kilding stated this had reached him through hearsay but that he was positive this

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was supposed to have occurred in Los Angeles, or vicinity. Kilding feels certain that Hull and Fray did not associate together after that time.

In connection with the cabin reported by McKelvey as belonging to the Tacoma detective associating with the confidence gang or belonging to Harry O'Neil and to which place the victim was supposedly transported and held the first two nights after the kidnaping, it has been learned that the O'Neil referred to is Harry O'Neil, presently operator of the Tacoma Club located on the top floor of the Washington Building in Tacoma, Washington. Kilding advised that he made one trip to a cabin located about ten miles out of Tacoma, Washington, with Jack Fray at which time he met a man named O'Neil and also met the Tacoma detective above referred to. He can furnish no information as to the identity of the owner of the cabin nor its exact location. He did state, however, that the house was originally built for a tavern or night club and was never completed. He further made known that it was located along a small creek which was popular for fishing and that there was also considerable hunting in that vicinity.

Concerning Jack Manson, a confidence operative, Kilding stated that he was just a "pimp" with no brains and that, although he knew him, he was never associated with him. Kilding stated that he felt certain neither Hall nor Fray had ever associated with Manson.

Concerning Albert Wessell, Kilding placed him in about the same class as Manson and stated that to his knowledge Fray or Hull had never worked with Wessell. It was apparent that Kilding was unaware of Wessell's activity as a confidence man or that there is a warrant out for Wessell's arrest at the present time. Further, it has been learned from Archie Plummer of the Police Department at British Columbia that Wessell is a very untidy person, on the tramp order, and that Wessell's activities as a confidence man involved only petty cases, his victims being defrauded of only a few hundred dollars in ordinary cases. Plummer indicated that he could not believe that either Fray or Hull would tolerate Wessell and that in his investigation of the activities of Fray and Hull, he had never come across any association of Wessell with these men; however, Plummer advised that in his opinion most confidence men were acquainted but they usually used care and caution in selecting their immediate associates. Advice was also received from the same source that it was believed Wessell was coming into Vancouver, British Columbia, at different times and that several informants in the city were assisting in their efforts to apprehend him. Wessell was identified as being a "steerer" in connection with the victimizing of John Soderstrom of $600.00 on January 28, 1937. Warrant for his arrest on a charge of conspiracy

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to defraud is held in Victoria, British Columbia. While the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department, have no charge against Wessell at that point, they are actively endeavoring to trace him. In the event Wessell is located by either the Victoria or the Vancouver Police Departments, the Seattle office will be immediately notified according to agreement with them. The following is a description of Wessell secured from the records of the Police Department, New Westminster, British Columbia:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name | Albert R. Wessell, with aliases: Albert Russell, Albert Whistle, "Calgary Slim" |
| Age | 36 years |
| Height | 6 feet, 1½ inches |
| Weight | 160 pounds |
| Hair | Brown |
| Eyes | Blue |
| Complexion | Pale |
| Fingerprints | 1 U 20<br>17 aU |
| Criminal Record | #2164 Oakalla Prison Farm<br>#3616 Police Department, New Westminster, British Columbia |

Jack Manson, alias Manning, was arrested by Officers of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department, in connection with the victimizing of John Soderstrom on January 28, 1937, in connection with which case warrant is outstanding at the present time for Wessell. Manson was sentenced May 5, 1937, to serve a term of four years in the British Columbia Penitentiary in connection with this swindle. When interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he displayed an uncooperative and unpleasant attitude and made it very apparent that he did not intend to furnish any information relative to Wessell or any other members of this confidence ring. Although considerable time was spent with him it was not possible to get him to even admit that he was acquainted with any of these men.

When Wessell was arrested by the Vancouver Police Department on July 24, 1936, two companions "Mickey" Drury and Lamnert Seaburg were with him. These three men were turned over to the New Westminster Police and received sentences of one month each and fines of $500.00 each. It was learned that after serving his sentence Drury was deported to China from Vancouver on August 22, 1936, and was later traced as sailing from Hongkong to Australia on September 11, 1936.

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Wessell was released in August, 1936, and his whereabouts has not been known since that time. Seaburg has not been located for questioning by Special Agents of the FBI, but in the past has worked with the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Officers in an attempt to locate Wessell for them. Seaburg is not friendly with Wessell probably because while both were in jail Wessell was able to pay his $500.00 fine out of money which he had collected in a confidence game. Wessell then deserted Seaburg who had no money to pay his, Seaburg's, fine and it was necessary for Seaburg to thus serve out his sentence of one month in jail. The Officers of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Department, indicate their belief that in the event that Seaburg comes into any knowledge as to the whereabouts of Wessell that it will be immediately communicated to them.

Investigation has indicated that Harry Kuzma who is indicated as being an associate of Bob Hall was arrested on April 5, 1937, at Vancouver, British Columbia, upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud and that on May 20, 1937, he was convicted. He appealed this conviction and when interviewed in June, 1937, was then in custody at the Oakalla Prison Farm pending his appeal. His original conviction was to serve a term of three years. Indication had previously been received at the Vancouver Police Department, that Kuzma had broken away from Fray and the other confidence men at least two years before and had not associated with them since that time. No information was obtained from him concerning the whereabouts of Hall or any other of his associates.

Upon the possibility that members of this confidence group might have been interested in stock market activities, photographs of them were displayed to various officials of Dean Witter & Company at Tacoma, Washington, without identification of any of them being effected. It is to be recalled that Dean Witter & Company is the stock brokerage firm with which Dr. Matteson had a brokerage account carried in the name of his father-in-law, Mr. Fletcher.

Likewise, photographs of the various members of this confidence ring were displayed to Dr. Matteson and he was unable to furnish advice concerning any of them, nor was he able to identify any of their photographs.

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In each instance where available, the fingerprints of the individuals named herein were forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with the uneliminated latents. Likewise, photographs were forwarded to Seattle for display to the witnesses. No identifications have been effected.

On May 2, 1938, the St. Paul office advised that a confidential informant in that division is acquainted with Hull and states that Hull is very likely operating or residing in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, or Vancouver, British Columbia. This opinion was based upon the fact that Hull seems to favor operating in that section of the country because of the protection which is afforded confidence men in Seattle. He also advised that in the Fall of 1937, the photograph of Hull appeared in one of the detective magazines at which time Hull was located in a small town about 30 miles from Vancouver, British Columbia. When this picture appeared, Hull was promptly notified by his contacts in Vancouver, according to the information which has been received from the confidential informant of the St. Paul Office. On June 21, 1938, this same informant advised that Hull is known to Harry Martin who obtains his mail at the Green Tree Coal Mining Company, No. 1 Lampa, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and, if located, Martin might be willing to give information concerning Hull.

On April 2, 1938, Identification Order No. 1512 was issued by the FBI for the apprehension of James Robert Hull. This Identification Order indicates that on March 16, 1937, a complaint was sworn to before a Police Magistrate at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, charging that on September 14, 1936, Robert J. Hull and another did steal $59,382.81, by means of a "bunco game." A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hull on March 16, 1937. The warrant is now held by the Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Police Department. In addition to cooperating with the Canadian authorities, the Bureau's principal interest in the location of Hull is for detailed questioning in connection with the Matteson kidnaping case. The following is a description of Hull as contained on the instant Identification Order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | JAMES ROBERT HULL, with aliases: Bob Hull, C. Birdson, Robert Rogers, Bruce O. Campbell, George C. Bridson, Bruce George Campbell, George Rogers, George Birdson, James Richard Hull, L. E. Gibson, J. R. Hull, Bobby Hull, Bobby Anderson, Alexander Gibson, Bex Cuthbertson, Bobby Manning, C. Bridson, James Robert Gill, Bob Gill, Robert Hall |
| Age - | 45 years in 1938 (born Everett, Washington - exact date not known) |
| Height - | 5 feet 8 3/4 inches |
| Weight - | 121 pounds |
| Eyes - | Brown |
| Hair - | Black and gray |
| Complexion - | Dark |

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|---|---|
| Build - | Slender |
| Race - | White |
| Nationality - | American |
| Occupation - | Bookkeeper |
| Scars and Marks - | Blue scar between middle and ring finger right hand; 1-inch scar outer corner right eyebrow |
| Peculiarities - | Heavy user of narcotic drugs |
| F.P.C. - | 16 M 25 W IOO 13<br>M 4 W OOI 12 |
| Criminal Record - | FBI-#575671 |

All leads toward the location of Hull or any of his associates should be given immediate and preferred attention. Immediately upon the location of any of the individuals named herein, they should be thoroughly questioned concerning their possible participation in the instant case.

June 23, 1938

DMB:RD
7-1820

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: MATNAP

"Blackie" Atlas

Information concerning "Blackie" Atlas was first received by the Bureau on January 13, 1937. At this time, a turnkey at the Washington State Penitentiary advised that an inmate by the name of Gale Andrews had indicated that another inmate of that institution, namely, Claude Walker, had first-hand knowledge of the crime. This information was first turned over by the prison authorities to the Washington State Patrol, but it was ascertained by Special Agents that on December 24, 1936, Walker is alleged to have told Andrews, while the two men were sitting next to each other in the prison dining room, that there was going to be a kidnaping in the near future at Tacoma and that the person to be kidnaped was going to be one of the Mattson children. Andrews is stated to have given little thought to the matter at the time because Walker is noted for furnishing false information.

Claude Walker, together with Marjorie Johnson, was received at the Washington State Penitentiary on December 17, 1936, ten days before the instant kidnaping which occurred December 27, 1936. He was received from Prosser, Washington to serve a term of 7½ to 20 years for forgery and Marjorie Johnson was received from the same place for having aided Claude Walker in a jail break at Prosser. At the time this information was received concerning Claude Walker, prison officials would not permit Special Agents of the Bureau to interview either Walker or Marjorie Johnson, stating that the information had been turned over to the Washington State Patrol.

On February 7, 1937, word was received that Clifford Campbell, Claude Walker's cellmate, desired to be interviewed by a Special Agent. He had furnished to his sister for delivery to the FBI a letter addressed to "Johnie" and signed "Andy" wherein the writer had indicated that "Johnie" knew the identity of the kidnaper or had a very good idea as to his identity. The letter was obtained by Campbell after Walker had supposedly destroyed it. "Johnie" is actually Claude Walker and is frequently addressed in that manner by his friends. In all probability, "Andy" is identical with Gale Andrews who is mentioned above.

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Campbell was interviewed on February 25, 1937, at which time, in addition to the above information, he advised that Claude Walker had offered to bet a convict by the name of Andrews that a kidnaping would take place at Tacoma, Washington, and that the name of Mattson was mentioned at this time. This bet was supposedly made on December 26, 1936.

It was not possible for Special Agents to interview Claude Walker or Gale Andrews because of the uncooperative attitude of the prison officials, until November 3, 1937. When interviewed on that date and again on December 1, 1938, Claude Walker stated that after his release from the Oregon State Penitentiary in February, 1936, he went to Nevada City, California, to visit his father, A. E. Dietz, taking Marjorie Johnson with him. There he met "Blackie" Atlas whom he had known since 1926, and it was at this time that Atlas is alleged to have first suggested a kidnaping. The name Mattson was said to have been mentioned, but this was thought by Claude Walker to be a family connected with the Mattson Steamship Lines. Some time later at Marshfield, Oregon, in a hotel room when Lloyd Barkdoll was also present, Atlas is alleged to have again suggested this kidnaping. At this time the name Dr. Mattson is alleged to have been mentioned. Present in the company although not in the room were alleged to be Eva Barkdoll, wife of Lloyd; Lester C. Stoutenberg and his wife; Marjorie Johnson; and Mable Sailings, "Blackie" Atlas' girl. This was supposedly in July, 1936, and Mable Sailings is alleged to have been in the hotel room during a part of the conversation. It was alleged that the plan was to kidnap the boy on the way home from school and that $10,000.00 ransom was to be demanded.

Claude Walker stated that he had in his possession at that time three children's printing sets, together with three stamp pads, which he had purchased at a variety store in Roseburg, Oregon, and that these were turned over to "Blackie" Atlas. These printing sets were described as containing the alphabet fitted on a board in such a way that the letters could be moved along a slot and into a second slot in such a way as to spell out the words desired. For use in this case, Barkdoll was to obtain the automobile belonging to Wayne Dale Walker, a friend of "Blackie" Atlas and the person presently thought to be with Atlas. This automobile was said to be a Stutz Bearcat sedan which was blue in color. These arrangements were not completed and it is alleged that the plan was then for Vic Waddell, an acquaintance of the group, to obtain the car of Wayne Dale Walker and to accompany "Blackie" Atlas in the kidnaping. At this point, about September, 1936, Claude Walker claims he parted company with "Blackie" Atlas and thereafter did not see him until November, 1936.

Shortly thereafter Claude Walker was incarcerated in the Washington State Penitentiary as above indicated and he stated that the additional information which he has concerning the kidnaping was supplied to him by Lloyd Barkdoll

who visited him at the Washington State Penitentiary in June, 1937. It is true that Lloyd Barkdoll visited Claude Walker and with him at that time was Chester Crum. It has been learned from Crum that during this conversation the Mattson case was discussed by Barkdoll and Walker and it is also known that at this time Barkdoll concealed in the grounds at the Washington State Penitentiary two revolvers for the use of Claude Walker. These were later discovered by prison authorities. Barkdoll is supposed to have informed Claude Walker at that time that Vic Waddell proceeded to Tacoma, Washington, with the automobile of Wayne Dale Walker. There, Waddell and "Blackie" Atlas perpetrated the instant kidnaping and two days thereafter Waddell left "Blackie" Atlas and the victim at the hideout, the place of the hideout not being known. Atlas is supposed to have taken the victim's clothes with him as far as North Bend, Oregon, and at that time to have buried them in the ground behind the garage of one Jack Frost.

Marjorie Johnson was interviewed at the Washington State Penitentiary and advised that while she knew Nick Atlas she had heard no mention made of a kidnaping. She did observe, however, that upon one occasion, presumably in the summer of 1936, Atlas made the statement to her, in urging her to accompany him, that "his grandmother was going to die on Christmas eve and that he would get lots of money and could give her everything that she wanted." Marjorie Johnson advised, however, that it was her opinion that Walker did not have any definite or truthful knowledge of instant case and that he was simply doing a lot of talking.

Mable Sailings was located and questioned and she denied knowing "Blackie" Atlas at all and denied being present at any time in a hotel room where the Mattson kidnaping case was discussed, as previously set out. Considerable reliance was placed on her statements by Special Agents who interviewed her. Mable Sailings also indicated that little faith could be placed in the statements of Claude Walker.

The clothing buried behind the garage of Jack Frost, at North Bend, Oregon, as revealed by Claude Walker, was located and furnished to the Seattle division for identification. There it was found that it bore no resemblance whatever to the clothing worn by the victim.

Investigation also revealed that while Claude Walker is supposed to have furnished information concerning the Mattson kidnaping on December 24 and December 26, 1936, after being removed from the "fish cells", which is a quarantine period of twelve days, that actually he was not removed from the "fish cells" until December 29, 1936, said date being after the time of instant kidnaping. However, it was revealed that it is possible

for one inmate to get information from another even while incarcerated in the "fish cells" by stopping at the cell door but, as above indicated, this information was said to have been furnished while Gale Andrews and Claude Walker were sitting next to each other at the table.

Vic Waddell has been located and is presently serving as an informant to Special Agents of the FBI. There has been no information developed as to his participation in the instant crime. Waddell was not located until February, 1938, at which time he also advised that he had been approached by "Blackie" Atlas and Wayne Dale Walker to take part in the instant kidnaping case, but that he had refused. He stated that these men approached him about the first part of October, 1936, and while he furnished no details as to any knowledge of the actual kidnaping or what happened thereafter, he did state that although he has but scant knowledge of "Blackie" Atlas, he believes it very likely that Atlas and Wayne Dale Walker did, in fact, consummate the kidnaping.

On October 9, 1937, Special Agent T. M. Clifford was at the U. S. Penitentiary at McNeil Island and there was furnished by prison officials with letters which had been written by Chester Crum, serving time with Lloyd Barkdoll and Patrick Bushman for bank robbery and who is the individual who accompanied Barkdoll to Walla Walla Penitentiary at the time that Barkdoll visited Claude Walker. According to this information, Crum alleges that Barkdoll informed him that Claude Walker and Barkdoll were "propositioned" by "Blackie" Atlas in a restaurant at Roseburg, Oregon, to take part in the instant kidnaping. Crum was subsequently interviewed by Special Agent E. M. O'Donnell at which time he again advised that Barkdoll had informed him that during the fall of 1936, he, Barkdoll, together with Claude Walker, had been "propositioned" at a cafe at Roseburg, Oregon, by "Blackie" Atlas to take part in instant case.

Crum admitted that he was with Barkdoll at the Washington State Penitentiary at the time Barkdoll visited Claude Walker. Crum furnished the information concerning the revolvers which had been planted for the use of Walker. Throughout all interviews with Crum he has evidenced a desire to be extremely cooperative and to furnish all information in his possession with the hope of gaining favor in order to effect a release. Consequently, it is to be noted that Crum made no mention of any details after the alleged kidnaping relative to the whereabouts of Vic Waddell or of "Blackie" Atlas although he was present at the time Barkdoll spoke to Walker and at which time Walker alleged the details supplied to Special Agents were obtained from Barkdoll. It is to be observed that neither

Claude Walker nor Lloyd Barkdoll was questioned until after June, 1937, when Barkdoll visited Walker at the Washington State Penitentiary, at which time they talked over the instant case.

A careful check of the file reveals that while both Special Agent T. M. Clifford and Special Agent E. M. O'Donnell were at McNeil Island relative to this matter, it was not possible to interview Lloyd Barkdoll relative thereto, for he had been transferred to Alcatraz Penitentiary. However, in September, 1937, Special Agent D. E. Balch did interview Lloyd Barkdoll, together with Crum and Bushman at McNeil Island. Interview of these men at that time was particularly in connection with their possible participation in the robbery of the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Washington. It was observed that Barkdoll talked very freely concerning this particular bank robbery and established an alibi therefor, it being later definitely ascertained that he had no part in that particular crime.

However, in so far as any additional information was concerned which might in any way implicate himself or others, or be of assistance to the Government, Barkdoll was not communicative. His manner was to smile knowingly, giving the inference that he knew a lot but wouldn't impart it. He maintained much the same attitude that he has displayed at Alcatraz Island, indicating that he was very much depressed in being confined and felt that a man of his physical vigor needed to get out and get more exercise. At that time he volunteered that there was one other Federal offense in which he was a participant and about which Federal Agents would like to know; however, he said that because to give the facts would also implicate an accomplice, who is now going straight, he would not give the facts. He would give no further information whatever in this regard.

Barkdoll was transferred to Alcatraz Island in the Fall of 1937, largely upon information furnished by Chester Crum to the effect that Barkdoll was planning an insurrection at McNeil Island Penitentiary. Since his incarceration in Alcatraz, Barkdoll has been interviewed several times by Special Agents of the FBI. During the first interview, Barkdoll admitted that he knew Claude Walker and Chester Crum. At that time, he was advised that Crum had made a statement to the effect that he, Barkdoll, had at one time discussed the Mattson Kidnaping case with him, and that during this discussion he, Barkdoll, was reported to have made a statement that he himself had been "propositioned" in this case. According to the report of Special Agent H. I. Bobbitt, San Francisco, dated January 4, 1938, Barkdoll

during this interview "practically admitted that this was the case" but when asked to furnish the name of the party who had made this proposition to him he refused to divulge any further information, but "he did state that this man was a friend of his and that he had befriended him many times, and that for that reason he would not see his way clear to 'rat' on him". He refused to furnish any further information of value in this matter and when questioned as to certain facts which had been supplied by Crum, began to laugh and stated that he knew where they had come from, indicating that such statements could not have been made by anyone other than Crum. This first interview was concluded when Barkdoll indicated that he would think the matter over and that if an Agent would talk to him at a later date he might furnish further information.

On December 29, 1937, Barkdoll was again interviewed and his attitude had changed considerably. He denied at this time that he had ever mentioned the fact to anyone that he had been "propositioned" in this kidnaping case, "looked at Agent, started to laugh, and stated that he did not know anything". Thereafter, Special Agents assigned to the Seattle office again interviewed Claude Walker at the Washington State Penitentiary and there obtained a note from him directed to Lloyd Barkdoll, which reads as follows: "Leona. Say Lloyd the word has got out about Blacky and what you know about it. I have told them what I knew and what you told me. If you can help them any more, will you do it? Jonnie. P.S. I only have four years left and I'll be sure and help the t men all I can."

Barkdoll was thereafter interviewed on March 24, 1938, at this time he appeared friendly, indicating that at sometime in the future he might furnish information, but said that if he told the facts that he knew concerning this case that they would be straight facts and that he would not give Special Agents the runaround as Claude Walker was doing. However, upon exhibiting the note written by Claude Walker addressed to Lloyd Barkdoll, he stated he did not believe that this note was in fact written by Walker, pointing out that he knew Walker's handwriting very well and mentioning reasons why, in his opinion, it could not actually be the writing of Walker. This, in spite of the fact that the note was actually written by Claude Walker.

Concerning an individual whose exact name was not known, but who is supposedly an accomplice of "Blackie" Atlas, Barkdoll did advise that the true name of this individual was Adolph St. Savior and said that he believed that this individual was in St. Paul. He further stated at this

time that he, with Claude Walker and Marjorie Johnson had made a trip to Nevada City, California, in the summer of 1936. Other than the above he refused to furnish any information, refusing to comment on details of importance to this investigation. His attitude at this time was such that the interviewing Agent was of the opinion that if Barkdoll were interviewed elsewhere than at Alcatraz Penitentiary, he might possibly furnish the information desired.

Barkdoll was last interviewed on May 3, 1938. Previous to this time, informant Vic Waddell had identified certain photographs as being photographs of "Blackie" Atlas; however, he was not substantiated in this identification by Claude Walker, Mable Sailings or Marjorie Johnson. Thereafter, the photographs were shown to Lloyd Barkdoll and he too stated that this was not "Blackie" Atlas. At this time, Barkdoll again furnished no information to the interviewing Agent, simply stating that Claude Walker and Vic Waddell are not giving Bureau Agents true information. According to the Agents who interviewed him upon this occasion he is not interested in obtaining the reward money but is more concerned apparently with reducing his sentence. It is to be observed that Barkdoll is presently serving a life sentence which is concurrent with a two-year sentence and a twenty-five-year sentence, the latter two being consecutive with each other. A fine of $1,000.00 has also been imposed. He was sentenced July 29, 1937, and is eligible for parole on July 29, 1952. The report indicates that he is very bitter about the extremely heavy sentence which was imposed upon him, and Barkdoll has stated that were this sentence reduced to twenty-five years, he would give complete information concerning "Blackie" Atlas, who he claims is the actual kidnaper.

In substantiation of his claim to know the identity of the kidnaper, he says that the kidnaper came to the rooming house where he was stopping the night before the body of the victim was found and said, "Come on, we've got to blow - things are getting too hot." He also indicates that he has in his possession other information which will be very valuable to the Government. His statement is to the effect that upon being assured of a commutation of sentence, it might take twenty-four hours or possibly a little longer to locate the individual who is guilty of the Mattson kidnaping case, and demands assurance that the fact that he furnished information would never be published. No promises have been made to him, and on June 15, 1938, Departmental advice was requested as to whether overtures should be made to Barkdoll.

A review has been made of the file entitled Patrick N. Bushman, with alias, et al; Grant County Bank, John Day, Oregon, Bank Robbery, for

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which crime Markdoll is presently serving sentence. Reports in this case indicate that Buchman and Grun were first apprehended and that Buchman signed a complete statement involving both of the other two. Thereafter, when Markdoll was arrested, no difficulty was had, as indicated in the file, in obtaining from him a complete confession. Markdoll entered a plea of guilty in this connection.

DEB:BR
7-1820

June 22, 1938

# MEMORANDUM

Re: Mattnap

The following is a resume of the facts which are known concerning George Daum who is considered a likely suspect in the kidnaping and murder of Charles Fletcher Mattson:

On April 10, 1937, George Daum, together with EmmettLaRoche, robbed the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Washington. LaRoche was arrested in Spokane, Washington, on February 26, 1938, confessed participation in this bank robbery and also confessed robbing the Spokane Valley State Bank at Millwood, Washington, on November 2, 1937. At that time, he revealed his partner in the robbery of the Lincoln Branch was George Daum alias "Shorty" Hollick.

Daum and LaRoche lived together in a shack or houseboat on the tide flats in Tacoma at 619 East 11th Street for a period of about two and one-half years. According to LaRoche's statement, they were living at this point at the time of the kidnaping of the Mattson boy and remained there until the spring of 1937. Prior to Christmas, 1936, the two men cased the Lincoln Branch Bank in Tacoma and made plans to rob it just after Christmas. LaRoche indicates that their plans were completed and the day they were all dressed to go out and rob this particular bank, they received news that Charles Mattson had been kidnaped and that Tacoma was full of officers. Accordingly, they put off the bank robbery until a later date.

When the robbery of the Lincoln Branch Bank was finally accomplished on April 10, 1937, Daum and LaRoche held up a taxicab driver in order to get a car to use in the robbery. Previous to that time, a set of license plates had been stolen and had been worked over so that the original number could not be detected. In a secluded spot not far from the Puget Sound National Bank, the taxi driver was securely bound and LaRoche indicates that Daum, at that time, wanted to "slug" the cab driver but that he, LaRoche, would not permit it. In the bank, LaRoche held the employees and patrons at bay with a German Luger while Daum was armed with a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. Daum went behind the cages, gathering up silver as well as currency and placing it

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JUL 16 1938

all in a waste basket found in the bank. He was described by the bank witnesses as a mean, vicious type of individual. This was evidenced by the fact that he fired one shot between the legs of the bank manager in order to scare him, and, after all of the other witnesses in the bank were locked in the vault, another patron entered the bank and Daum "slugged" him over the head with the butt of his Smith and Wesson revolver. This blow severly wounded the patron and split the grip on Daum's revolver, a portion of one of the grips being recovered in the bank and being available for comparison purposes. LaRoche also indicates that Daum wanted to "slug" a man and a woman who came into the bank but LaRoche prevented him from doing so.

In addition to the points above mentioned, Daum's method of operation is evident by the fact that immediately upon leaving the bank the two men drove a short distance in the stolen car and then abandoned it, removing the license plates from it. They proceeded directly, on foot, to the shack or houseboat on the waterfront. There, with their small radio they listened to the police broadcasts concerning the bank robbery. It is further to be noted that in gaining possession of the taxicab, the two men placed their call for the cab from the Tacoma Public Library. It appears from the investigative file in this case that Daum often makes arrangements to meet his associates in front of the public library in a city or to make calls from that point.

In connection with the immediate return of these two men to their shack on the waterfront, it is to be noted that shortly following instant kidnaping a cursory check was made of this waterfront section in order to determine whether any information could be elicited of a suspicious nature. LaRoche and Daum knew that this check was being made and LaRoche later indicated that Daum counselled him that in order to avoid suspicion all that was necessary was to answer questions in a straightforward manner and offer to cooperate. It was noted at that time that Daum generally fitted the description of the kidnaper and bore some resemblance to the artist's conception of the unknown subject.

After remaining in Tacoma a short time after the robbery of the Lincoln Branch Bank, Daum and LaRoche proceeded to Seattle where they stayed for about two weeks and then proceeded to Spokane, Washington. There, LaRoche contacted Henry Benson, with aliases, whom he had known in the Monroe, Washington, Reformatory. Several Banks were considered for robbery at this time and, in pursuance thereof, Benson and LaRoche proceeded to Wallace, Idaho, where they bought a .32 caliber automatic Colt pistol and a nine M.M. caliber Luger pistol. Before plans were completed for a joint robbery, Daum

and Benson returned to Seattle, Washington, and thereafter LaRoche, alone, robbed The Spokane Valley State Bank at Millwood, Washington, on November 2, 1937. At that time, LaRoche was living with Mary Hughes, a sister of Benson's, in Spokane, Washington. When Daum proceeded to Seattle he indicated that he would meet either Benson or LaRoche by waiting for them in front of the Public Library in Seattle at 2:00 P.M. on each Tuesday and Saturday until they got together. Benson, who followed Daum to Seattle, met him in that manner and it was understood that LaRoche could find Daum and Benson later by that same method in Seattle.

Benson arrived in Seattle about the first of November, 1937, and thereafter he, with Daum, robbed the Brown Derby Tavern on the Renton-Seattle Highway. They obtained about $24.75 in this robbery. Next, in January, 1938, they robbed the King Coal Company, holding up two men and tying them in the office. They obtained about $40.00 in cash and stole a Ford coupe automobile. Previous to this time, Daum had proceeded to Plummer Junction, Idaho, where he obtained the other two guns which he had buried at that point. Also, a shack had been found at 2524 10th Avenue South, Seattle and had been rented by Daum and Benson. This appeared to be in the latter part of 1937 and is of significance in the instant investigation by reason of the fact that it is located in the Beacon Hill district which is the district in Seattle where Dr. Mattson was directed to meet the kidnaper.

Prior to the robbery of the Rainier Branch of the Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, on February 11, 1938, Daum and Benson rented apartment No. B-2 of the Yale Apartment located at 6th Avenue and Columbia in Seattle. In robbing the Rainier Branch, Daum had a .32 caliber automatic pistol and a .38 caliber revolver. Benson had a .32 caliber automatic pistol and a Luger. Again Daum went behind the cages and obtained the money and Benson remained near the front door. Daum had previously prepared several short pieces of copper wire for use in tying the persons in the bank. While he was attempting to do this, one of the employees threw a stool at him which lacerated his scalp. A scuffle ensued at which time Daum hit one of the employees over the head with his revolver once or twice, much in the same manner as in the robbery of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma. License plates with altered numbers had been used on the getaway car in this particular case. Upon making their getaway, the robbers returned to their apartment at 6th Avenue and Columbia. Benson immediately proceeded down the street and bought a radio, returning to the apartment with it so that he and Daum would be able to listen to the police broadcasts concerning the robbery.

The men remained in Seattle for about two days and then proceeded to Spokane, Washington, Benson continuing on to Sandpoint, Idaho, where he was arrested on February 17, 1938, in possession of currency which had been stolen in instant bank robbery. There was also found in his possession at that time a .32 caliber Colt automatic pistol. Upon information obtained from Benson, LaRoche's arrest followed in Spokane on February 26, 1938.

A detailed search was made of apartment No. B-2 of the Yale Apartment where Daum and Benson were residing immediately prior to the instant bank robbery. There, numerous latent fingerprints were developed. Those which were not eliminated were compared with the latents available in instant case as were also the latent fingerprints developed in connection with the robbery of the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Washington, with negative results. However, a search of the apartment did reveal a blue zipper jacket, manufacturer's marks being removed and both sleeves of which showed evidence of having been roughly cut off to reduce the length somewhat. There was also found a brown and gray checked cap with leather sweatband stamped "Genuine Russian Calf." The cap had an inside fringe of ragged edges indicating that the lining of the cap had been torn out. It had a small cardboard tab with a size 7 1/8 on it. There was also found a piece of copper aerial wire in the garbage can which was similar to the wire used to bind the hands of the cashier in the robbery of the Rainier Branch Bank. The blue jacket and the cap were exhibited to the witnesses in instant case and it was learned from them that the jacket was of the type worn by the kidnaper and William Mattson, in particular, indicated that the cap was very similar in color and design with the one worn by the kidnaper on the night of December 27, 1936. In connection with the copper wire, it was thought that this might have significance in the investigation of the kidnaping and murder of Peter David Levine inasmuch as his body when found was bound with copper wire. Accordingly, this sample of wire, together with the jacket and cap, was forwarded to the Technical Laboratory for examination; however, nothing of significance in connection therewith has been developed to date.

Intensive investigation has been undertaken to establish the exact identity and whereabouts of subject Daum, it having been learned from his associates that he has no fear of leaving latent fingerprints or of being identified by witnesses by reason of the fact that he claims never to have been previously fingerprinted or photographed by a police department. It is exceedingly doubtful whether Daum is his correct name. LaRoche indicates that as near as he can recollect he first met Daum as "Shorty" Hollick at

Tacoma, Washington, in the late spring of 1934. At that time he was on relief at Tacoma and was registered at the Federal Transient Shelter under the name of George Daum. He relates various jobs at which Daum worked, including a WPA project in the vicinity of the Mattson home in Tacoma. He indicated he did not know what part of the country Daum originally came from but indicated that he had stated at times that he had worked in the harvest fields at North Dakota and at one time had been in trouble there over IWW activities. He also indicated he had been in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Stockton, and Sacramento, California. According to LaRoche, Daum never received letters, telephone calls, or telegrams and he always sends his laundry to a Chinese establishment because they do not put laundry marks on it. He claims to have worked in the woods at various places in the Northwest. LaRoche indicated a belief that previous to the robbery of the Lincoln Branch Bank in Tacoma, Daum had never robbed a bank but stated that he didn't know what else he had done. He further indicated that Daum is a dangerous man and that he, LaRoche, was always afraid that Daum would kill someone in a bank robbery.

Benson related that Daum had indicated several bank robberies in which he, Daum, was implicated near Seattle, Washington, some years ago and in one instance, after obtaining a considerable amount of money, Daum proceeded to Sacramento, California, where he remained during the winter and visited a waitress whose name was unknown to Benson but whose picture Daum carries with him. Benson was unable to furnish any description whatever of this particular girl.

Information which has been obtained indicates that Daum is a confirmed communist and could argue the subject for hours. He is stated to attend communistic meetings and in traveling will engage in heated discussions on the subject. Information in this connection was obtained from a WPA foreman at Tacoma to the effect that LaRoche and Daum were allegedly arrested in Portland by the Police Department about 1932 or 1934 when a raid was conducted on a communistic headquarter. A check at Portland, however, failed to verify this information but there is every indication of Daum's communistic tendencies.

Investigation has also indicated that Daum carries a specially made Webb C. Ball railroad watch about size sixteen of which he is very proud. The watch has a yellow gold case, open white face with black numerals, and the stem is set close to the case making the watch difficult to wind. Daum wears this watch in the watch pocket of his trousers with a yellow gold chain attached. He is known to boast about the accuracy of the watch and does not hesitate to display it. Daum is also known to have in his possession three guns, the numbers of which are unknown but which may be described as follows: One, a German Luger automatic pistol; two,

a .32 caliber Colt automatic pistol; and three, a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. These guns are usually kept buried by Daum in an automobile inner tube near any hobo jungle camp at which he may be stopping. Recent reports indicate that he is probably armed at the present time with a .32 caliber Colt automatic pistol.

It is known that Daum was issued Washington State Driver's License No. 440256 under the name of G. H. Daum, 24½ Main Street, Spokane, Washington, and it is entirely possible that he now has that license in his possession. This license reflects his date of birth as February 8, 1900. Daum is stated to be a very poor automobile driver and his mode of travel is usually by bus or freight train. He frequently resides in railroad jungle camps, shack towns, or in second-class apartment districts.

According to information which has been received, there may be found in Daum's possession when he is apprehended forged union credentials. This may prove significant in view of the information furnished by Corrine Price, an employee in the Kress Store, who, in December, 1936, sold a line dater, stamp pad and notebook to an individual resembling the artist's conception of the drawing and whom she states had a union button on his cap. The records of the Pierce County Welfare Organization reflect the following information concerning George Daum: Under Case No. 4144 entitled George Daum; residence, 619 East 11th Street, Tacoma, Washington, there is indication that he and Emmett LaRoche, same residence, first came to the attention of the relief agency at Tacoma on February 1, 1934, and were on continuous relief until December 2, 1935, at which time they both transferred to the WPA at Tacoma, Washington. Under the heading of former relief employment and personal history, it is reflected that Daum came to the relief agency from the state of Montana as a transient, Thurston being the County. As a former occupation, he claimed to have been employed with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR as a pit man and ditch-fireman at Cedar Falls, Washington, (date of employment not shown). He claims to have been a logger by trade and occupation. Further, he claimed to have a brother, Fred Daum, at Butte, Montana, and gave as a former residence 221½ Occidental Street, Seattle, Washington. His last contact with the Pierce County Welfare Organization was on December 2, 1935, when he went on the WPA at Tacoma. His nationality is shown as Finnish. The records do not indicate that a check was ever made of this information, much of which has not been substantiated by investigation of Bureau Agents.

The records of the Washington State Employment service, WPA, Tacoma, Washington, indicate that George Daum as Case No. 156105 was born in Duluth, Minnesota, on February 8, 1900. His occupation is shown as a jack hammer operator and logger; not a World War veteran, the work to which

he was assigned was the blister rust project at Elk River, Idaho, on June 11, 1936, for a period of thirty days. The dates of his contacts with the WPA at Tacoma, Washington, are shown as December 5, 1936, and January 8, 1937. It is there indicated that he was formerly employed with the Cushman Dam at Tacoma, Washington, as a jackhammer operator, the date not being shown; also that he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul RR, as previously set forth, at Cedar Falls, Washington. Under "Education" there is information indicating that he attended school at Scobey, Montana, the date not being indicated.

Among the known associates of Daum are Joe Hans Wagoner, with aliases, and Anatoly Hadakowsky, with aliases. According to LaRoche, Daum and Wagoner have associated with each other throughout the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington as partners, probably from 1929 to 1934. According to the admissions made by Daum to LaRoche, this partnership included robbery and burglary, probably for the most part knob knockings and dynamiting of safes.

When the robbery of the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Washington, was first planned, Wagoner, with LaRoche and Daum, cased the job; however, because it was observed that Wagoner was such a poor driver they decided to abandon the idea of robbing the bank with him. Nothing further was done in connection with the plan at that time.

In the spring of 1936, Wagoner moved into the shack on the tide flats in Tacoma with Daum and LaRoche. In June, 1936, LaRoche and Daum proceeded to Elk River, Idaho, where they worked on the blister rust project for a period of approximately two weeks when they quit and returned to Tacoma. Upon their return, they found Wagoner "holing up from the police" in their shack. Wagoner advised that his companion (Anatoly Hadakowsky) had been arrested in Seattle and that the police were trying to locate him. At that time, Wagoner was about half-starved because of the fact he was afraid to go out for food and was beginning to show the effects of his close confinement. He was, apparently, losing his mind from the extreme fear of being arrested, according to LaRoche. Upon the possibility that Wagoner's apprehension was being sought, Daum and LaRoche decided to leave, LaRoche proceeding back to Idaho and Daum agreeing to stay with Wagoner because of his mental condition. LaRoche returned to Tacoma in the fall of 1936 and indicated that in October of that same year Daum also returned to Tacoma alone. At this time, Daum had about $50.00 in cash, indicating that this money was the proceeds of robbery and thievery. He further indicated that he and Wagoner had been engaged in robbery and burglary in the vicinity of Seattle. One of the places mentioned as having been burglarized by Wagoner

and him, although this crime may have been perpetrated prior to this time, was the Ghiglione Macaroni Company at that point. At this time, Daum was in possession of Wagoner's Colt revolver and indicated to him that Wagoner had gone "East", deciding that it was "too hot" in that vicinity for him. It is entirely possible, according to this statement of Daum's, that he, in fact, killed Wagoner while the two were together. It is to be noted in connection with the robbery of the Ghiglione Macaroni Company that this business was twice burglarized in 1936 and it is not known to which occasion Daum referred when he admitted to LaRoche that Wagoner and he robbed this business. In connection with this burglary, the Seattle police records indicate that the burglary which occurred on January 7, 1936, was perpetrated by Anatoly Hadakowsky who indicated that his partner was "Little Joe" who is identical with Joe Hans Wagoner. A series of burglaries in Seattle were perpetrated by these two individuals at which time they stole a number of check blanks, forging signatures upon the same and cashing the checks in Seattle. Daum may possibly have operated with this pair in their check forging scheme. Of interest to this investigation is the fact that one merchant who cashed checks for the individuals reported that he was shown a seaman's discharge paper and driver's license in the name of A. Salin. It is further of significance to this investigation that several of the instant checks were cashed in the Beacon Hill District in Seattle.

When arrested, Hadakowsky indicated that he was born in Kiev, Russia, on November 20, 1902, and attended school in Moscow, Russia, later in Haborovsk, Siberia, finally finishing two years at the University of Omsk, Russia. His parents are now living in Harbin, China. He is not a citizen of the United States and it is quite possible that he may have returned to China. Hadakowsky entered a plea of guilty to burglary in connection with the series of such crimes in Seattle in which he participated. On July 27, 1936, he was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the State Penitentiary but the sentence was suspended providing he left the country. Hadakowsky was supposed to go to China. He was to report weekly to the Seattle Police Department prior to leaving. His departure from the United States and his arrival in China were also to be reported. Hadakowsky reported twice and then disappeared. He is now wanted by the Seattle Police Department for violation of his suspended sentence. Prior to the imposition of sentence, Hadakowsky stated that he desired very much to return to China where he believed he would be able to obtain employment. Accordingly, it is entirely possible that he is now at that point. Hadakowsky's close relationship with Daum is further indicated by the fact that a hat identified as belonging to Hadakowsky was used in the robbery of the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank in Tacoma, Washington, and was recovered immediately thereafter.

With further reference to Joe Hans Wagoner, the records of the King County Hospital at Seattle, Washington, reflect that he was received for treatment from 1932 to 1934 and that on March 31, 1934, he was operated on for lung abscess. Numerous other treatment dates are shown, the last being May 25, 1936. On that date the records reflect that Wagoner claimed he was not feeling well, was tired all the time, and could walk only with difficulty. The records reflect his father to be James Wagoner, an Austrian, and his mother to be Anne Onebrio; however, in the Social Service Department of the same hospital, he furnished the names of his father as Andrew Hans Wagoner and his mother as Catherine Wagoner. The Japanese manager of the Puget Sound Hotel in Seattle indicated that Wagoner had stayed there about 1934 or 1935 and was finally forced to leave when he commenced to spit blood around the hotel lobby. Everyone in the hotel, he stated, was sure that Joe Wagoner was afflicted with tuberculosis and for that reason he was asked to leave. This Japanese indicated that it was his belief that Wagoner was probably dead by this time because of his serious illness.

Another known associate of Daum is Joe Roberts. From statements which were made by Daum to LaRoche, it is possible that Daum and Roberts in 1935, or prior thereto, were in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, and possibly other cities south of Tacoma, Washington, engaged in robberies which may have included bank robberies. Roberts is stated to be an IWW enthusiast and it is known that he was arrested by the Tacoma Police Department in March, 1937, while attempting to sell a case of snuff believed to have been stolen. At that time, LaRoche visited him at the Pierce County Jail in Tacoma, Washington. The records of the Tacoma Police Department indicated that Joe Roberts was arrested on March 30, 1937, on a charge of attempting to sell a case of snuff and was sentenced to serve six months in the Pierce County Jail at Tacoma subject to suspension. The file also shows that Roberts was at that time wanted by the Police at Raiford, Florida, as an escape but, upon communicating with that agency, the Tacoma Police Department learned that Raiford would not extradite him. Roberts was released from the Pierce County Jail on June 4, 1937, the balance of his sentence having been suspended. He was considered a transient who had stated that his home was in Los Angeles, California. The viciousness of this individual is indicated by the fact that in a conversation with Daum and LaRoche, Roberts indicated that should it ever become necessary for him to kill a victim connected with a robbery or any other type of violation that he, Roberts, would immediately kill his partner in order to prevent their being eye witnesses against him. Under the alias of Willard E. Hayward, Roberts was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on April 23, 1938,

charged with vagrancy but was released the same day. Previous to that time, he was arrested on February 7, 1938, according to fingerprints received in the Bureau on May 16, 1938, by the Police Department at Oxnard, California, upon a charge of investigation, no disposition being shown.

A known associate of Wagoner and possibly also of Daum is Marko Vukovich, with aliases, who is a well-known bunco man in the vicinity of Seattle. Available information indicates that Vukovich was born in Austria on December 12, 1884, and has resided in the United States for the past thirty years. An informant in Seattle, Washington, has recently advised that Vukovich once overheard Joe Wagoner make the remark at some lumber camp about the mistakes that had been made in a number of other previous kidnapings, at which time Wagoner made the remark "Wait until I pull my snatch !" Work records located in Seattle, Washington, reflect that Marko Vukovich has been extensively employed in a number of logging camps in the state of Washington from 1929 to 1934. The records in the Seattle Police Department reflect that he was sentenced in 1914 at Spokane, Washington, for assault with a dangerous weapon. In 1935, he was arrested at Seattle, Washington, as a disorderly person. In 1936, he was twice arrested at Seattle for investigation as a safe man and a card slicker. If located, he should be interviewed as to his associations with Joe Wagoner and the remarks made by Wagoner about kidnapings. Further, through him an attempt should be made to locate the present whereabouts of Wagoner and, possibly, of Daum.

The following is a description of George Daum as contained in the FBI files:

Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | George Daum, with aliases: William Hollick, "Shorty" Hollick, Frank Florey, Bill Hallick, George Straun, Oscar Straun, George Strom, Oscar Straum, William Schaffer, William Shaffer, William Halick, "Shorty" Daum, George Sanders |
| Age - | 38 years (born 2-2-1900 - looks younger) B: 2-8-1900 |
| Height - | 5 feet 5½ inches |
| Weight - | 145 pounds |
| Eyes - | Dark blue |
| Hair - | Dark brown, straight, combed straight back |
| Eyebrows - | Heavy and dark |
| Eyeglasses - | None |
| Beard - | Smooth shaven |
| Complexion - | Dark, sallow |
| Nose - | Small, straight - small nostrils |

(continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheeks - | Hollow |
| Nationality - | Finnish or German-Dutch |
| Occupation - | Laborer, jack hammer operator |
| Criminal occupation - | Bank robber and safe man |
| Residence - | Unknown |
| Relatives - | Unknown |
| Dress - | Usually wears heavy work shoes, bib overalls, zipper jacket with cap and faded brown overcoat.<br><br>When he has money he wears neat-appearing clothes consisting of hat, pinchback coat, gray suit, conservative neckties - usually blue with white dots, and a neat topcoat.<br><br>When last seen he was wearing an ordinary blue serge pants and a blue mackinaw short coat, the coat having a leather binding on the corners of the outside pocket. |
| Speech - | Soft, uses good English - no accent noticeable |
| Peculiarities - | Slightly nervous twitching of upper right side of face, right upper lip when under excitement. Tendency to repeat orders. |
| Criminal record - | None known |
| Photograph - | None available. |

The following is a description of Joe Hans Wagoner as contained in the FBI files:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | Joe Hand Wagner, with aliases: Joe Hans Wagoner, Joe Wasarobe, George Wasarobe, Steve Klementz, "Little Joe", "Russian Shorty", N. Takaroff |
| Age - | About 40 years (born - Austria or Russia) |
| Height - | 5 feet 3 inches |
| Weight - | 113 pounds |
| Build - | Small, slender |
| Hair - | Dark brown |
| Eyes - | Blue |
| Complexion - | Dark, sallow |
| Cheeks - | Hollow |
| Face - | Square |
| Eyebrows - | Medium |
| Nose - | Short, straight, thin nostrils |
| Mustache - | Occasionally wears a small one |

(continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ears - | Medium |
| Eyeglasses - | None |
| Teeth - | Good |
| Marks and scars - | Small blotch, elbow inner; small mole, right side back of neck |
| Speech - | Noticeable accent - probably Russian |
| Peculiarities - | Talks slowly; obsessed with idea that the police are continually following him and placing listening devices wherever he happens to be; acts very quickly when excited; when last seen about July, 1936, in the above state of mind - possibly insane or dead at present time |
| Occupation - | Cook |
| Habit - | Frequents Russian restaurants and beer parlors - reported at one time active in I.W.W. |
| Criminal record - | #18029 - Police Department, Seattle, Washington<br>#10851 - Sheriff's Office, King County<br>#FBI-637023 |
| Photograph - | Furnished by Seattle Office in connection with circularization being made of all mental institutions in an attempt to locate Wagoner |

The following is a description of Anatoly Hadakowsky as contained in the FBI files:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | Anatoly Hadakowsky, with aliases: Anatoly Hadakowski, Anatoly Hadakovsky, Anatole Hadakovsky, A. Hadowsky, George A. Zalinsky, George Alaxandroff, George Alexander, Alex Hadakosky |
| Age - | 36 years (born 1902) |
| Height - | 5'6" |
| Weight - | 145 pounds |
| Build - | Medium |
| Hair - | Dark brown |
| Eyes - | Hazel |
| Complexion - | Medium |
| Nativity - | Russia - entered port of San Francisco in 1921 |
| Occupation - | Logger |
| Criminal specialty - | Safe man |

(continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Criminal record - | #21768 - Police Department, Seattle Washington<br>#14023 - Sheriff's Office, King County<br>#FBI-1125861 |
| Photograph - | Supplied with Interoffice Identification Bulletin on George Daum |

In addition to the names and aliases supplied for Joe Hans Wagoner and Anatoly Hadakowsky, it is known that these two men in passing forged checks in Seattle used the names: John Schultz, A. Salin, Gus Andrews, G. Alexander, Alex Salin. However, it is not definitely known which man used these respective aliases.

The following is a description of Joe Roberts as contained in the FBI files:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | Joseph D. Roberts, with aliases: Joe E. Roberts, Earl Smith, William Earl Haywood, Willard Earl Haywood, Willie Span, William Boles, Willard Rogers, Willard E. Hayward |
| Age - | 27 years (1927) |
| Height - | 6 feet ½ inch |
| Weight - | 178 pounds |
| Build - | Medium slender |
| Hair - | Brown |
| Eyes - | Gray |
| Complexion - | Medium |
| Residence - | Los Angeles, California |
| Occupation - | Laborer |
| Scars and marks - | Tattoo of sailor's knot and girl's bust, left inner forearm |
| Criminal record - | #7369 - Police Department, Tacoma, Washington<br>#57525 - Police Department, San Francisco, California<br>#18893 - Police Department, Sacramentao, California<br>#22286 - Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana<br>#2391 - Police Department, Pensacola, Florida<br>#15932 - Police Department, Seattle, Washington<br>#FBI-323627 |

The following is a description of Marko Vukovich as contained in the FBI files:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name - | Marko Vukovich, with aliases: Marko Vilkovich, Marco Vukovich |
| Age - | 51 years (1935) |
| Height - | 5 feet 3 inches |
| Weight - | 134 pounds |
| Build - | Medium |
| Hair - | Black |
| Eyes - | Hazel (at first glance appear brown) |
| Nationality - | Yugo-Slav |
| Scars - | Scar below chin; scar back of head in hair |
| Occupation - | Bunco man |
| Criminal record - | #L-3831 - Sheriff's Office, King County<br>#20633 - Police Department, Seattle, Washington<br>#2600 - Police Department, Spokane, Washington<br>#FBI-944841 |

For each of the above individuals having criminal records, wanted notices have been placed in the files of the Bureau's Identification Division so that if they are arrested at any time in the future the field office will be notified so that they can be questioned in connection with this case and in connection with the bank robberies hereinbefore mentioned.

Emmett LaRoche and Edward Henry Benson are presently in custody; Benson being sentenced on April 21, 1938, to serve a term of eight years in connection with the robbery of the Rainier Branch of the Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington. On April 29, 1938, LaRoche was sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years upon a plea of guilty to robbery of the Spokane Valley State Bank, Millwood, Washington.

George Daum is presently a fugitive in connection with the robbery of the Rainier Branch of the Seattle First National Bank on February 11, 1938. He was indicted on April 21, 1938, in connection with this robbery and process is presently outstanding in the Seattle district for his apprehension.

All undeveloped leads in connection with the information herein contained which have not already been covered are to be given preferred attention in the various districts. In the event that Daum, or any of

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MEMORANDUM

Re: Mattmap

The following is a summary of the information which has been developed concerning James Robert Hull, with aliases; #FBI-575671; upon whom Identification Order Number 1512 was issued on April 2, 1938:

On April 2, 1937, William Cole, Chief, Washington State Patrol, reported that James Robert Hull, in his opinion, was a logical suspect in the instant case by reason of the fact that he, with his associates, has been operating in Tacoma and vicinity during recent years; has numerous connections there; and generally resembles the reported description and appearance of the Unknown Subject. At this time he reported as associates of Hull, one Harry Kuzma and Robert Lewis, with aliases. His information is to the effect that Hull had the blue Chrysler automobile stored in the Medical Arts garage in Tacoma which bore California license #AQ9906 and has as two girl associates in Tacoma Verna Robson, 2108 South Tenth Street, Tacoma, Washington, and Adeline Hicklyn, 622 South Anderson Street, Tacoma, Washington. He further made known that Hull, with his associates, was in Tacoma, Washington, until December 14, 1936, when he went to Portland, Oregon, and remained there until the latter part of January, 1937. At that time he is reported to have gone to Los Angeles, California. On April 12, 1937, Chief Cole furnished further information to the effect that Claude Henry Ryan and Walter Seelert, alias Pinky Mason, at that time wanted by the Washington State Patrol and the Sheriff's Office at Chehalis, Washington, for murder, were connected with Hull and his friends. However, subsequent inquiry relative to Hull failed to develop any such connection as intimated by Chief Cole. Ryan has since been apprehended and Seelert was slain by Officers of Denver, Colorado, subsequent to Chief Cole's report.

Chief Cole also furnished the address of 1203 Marguerita Street, Alhambra, California, as being an address having some significance in the association of Hull and his friends.

RECORDED & INDEXED 7-1820-1867

On May 13, 1937, A. F. Plummer, a Vancouver, British Columbia, Police Detective, advised that in his opinion Jack Fray and Bob Hull who worked together in confidence games in the past might be likely suspects and that an informant had mentioned to him that he thought of these men as suspects in the instant case.

JUN 8 1937

CNE